

REACH U.S. Risk Factor Survey

**Year 1 Data Report
for**

**Greater Lawrence Family
Health Center, Inc.**

Division of Adult and Community Health
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention
and Health Promotion
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



March 2010



Introduction

In 2007, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) launched the Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health across the U.S. (REACH U.S.) Program. This is a multi-year, community-based program targeting the following health priority areas: cardiovascular disease, diabetes, breast and cervical cancer, asthma, adult/older adult immunizations, infant mortality, and hepatitis B. REACH U.S. focuses on the following racial/ethnic minority populations: African Americans, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Hispanics/Latinos, Asian Americans, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

As a part of the program evaluations, CDC contracted with the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago to conduct the REACH U.S. Risk Factor Survey in 28 communities. These survey communities focus on cardiovascular disease, diabetes, breast and cervical cancer, adult/older adult immunizations, and hepatitis B. The goal of this population-based survey is to identify eligible households and interview approximately 900 adult residents in each community.

This report describes the sample design, survey instruments, data collection procedures, response rate, and selected findings for Year 1 of the REACH U.S. Risk Factor Survey for the grantee: Greater Lawrence Family Health Center, Inc. The Year 1 Survey was conducted from May 2009 through November 2009. Attached to this report are the Household Member Interview questionnaire, SAS and SPSS data files, and data layout of the member interview file.

Sampling Design

Target Populations

Hispanics.

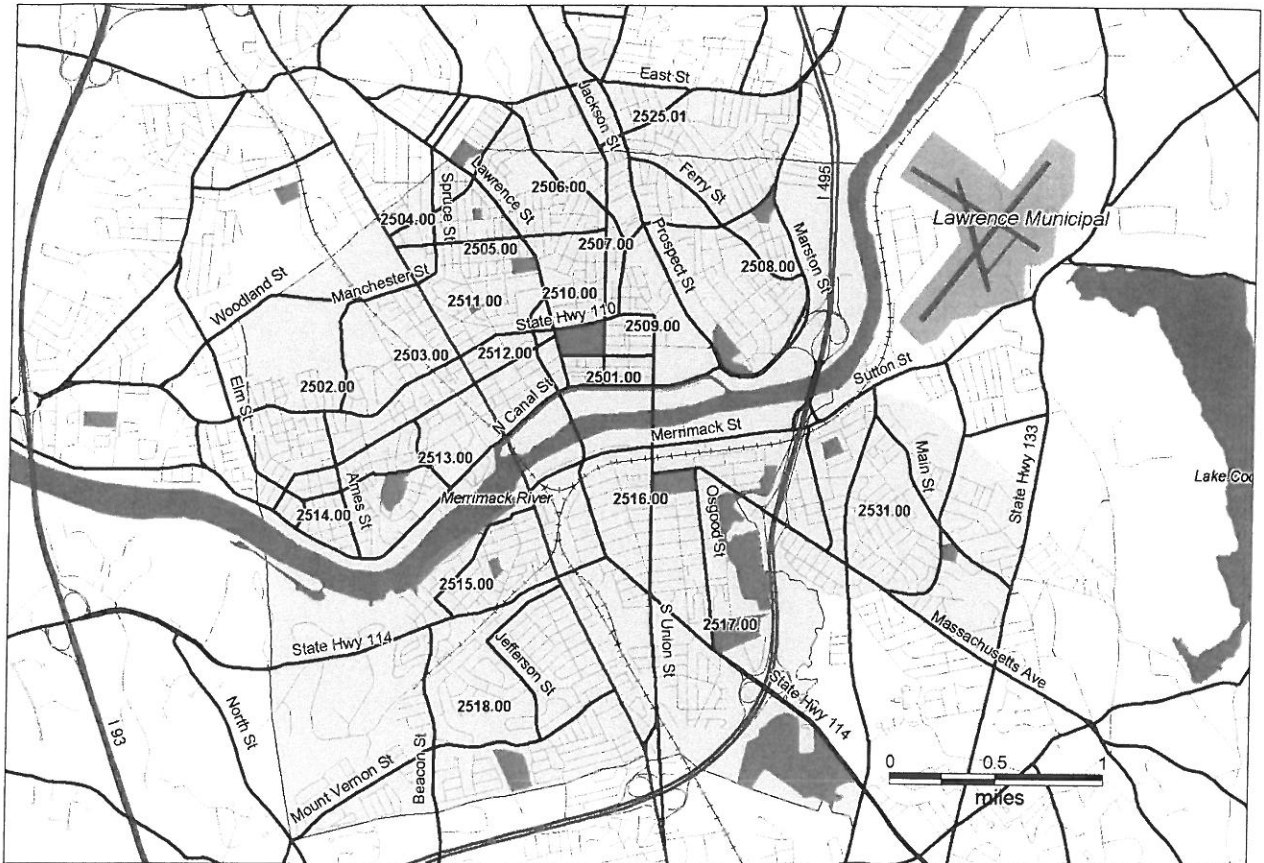
Target Geographies

The geographical area was Lawrence, Massachusetts. The map in the next page shows the geographical boundaries of the survey.

Languages used in the Survey

The survey instruments were available in English and Spanish.

Map of Target Area



Address-Based Sampling Design

The basis of the address-based sampling frame is the U.S. Postal Service delivery sequence file (DSF) as provided by the vendor, Valassis. The DSF contains nearly all addresses in the United States that receive mail. Using geographic information systems (GIS) technology, an address frame that matched the targeted geographies of the REACH program was constructed. After selecting a sample of addresses, the addresses were matched to telephone numbers through a vendor, Marketing Systems Group. Advance letters describing the survey were sent to sampled households with known telephone numbers. The survey was conducted by telephone for those addresses with known telephone numbers. For those addresses without matched telephone numbers, the survey was conducted by mailing self-administered questionnaires and by in-person interviews.

To increase the efficiency of the survey, under the Address-Based Sampling design, an age and race/ethnic-target list provided by the vendor, InfoUSA, was used. InfoUSA maintains a household file which is created by aggregating data from different sources, such as residential directory listings, administrative data, and consumer transactions.

Household Screening

In telephone and in-person interviews, the household screening was conducted with any household member 18 years or older to ascertain the age and racial/ethnic eligibility of each household member. The screening interview took approximately 2 minutes to administer in the telephone and in-person survey. All women aged 40 to 64 years and up to two other adults were selected for the further household member interview. For the survey by mailing, all household members who completed the mail survey and met the racial/ethnic eligibility requirements were included in the member interview.

Household Member Interview

If the household screening interview resulted in the selection of one or more household members for the survey, the interviewer attempted to immediately interview the selected household members. If a respondent was not available to complete the interview, the interviewer attempted to set up an appointment for another time. The REACH U.S. Household Member Interview was modeled closely after the CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) interview. A copy of the questionnaire (mail version) is attached in this Report. The interview took approximately 17 minutes to administer over the telephone and in-person.

Results of Data Collection

The complete data were collected in 914 eligible family members (738 from telephone interview, 111 from questionnaire mailing, and 65 from in-person interview). In the telephone survey, the screening completion rate was 83% among households with working residential numbers. The completion rate of household member interviews was

41% for eligible household members. In the questionnaire mailing, the mail return rate was 14%. In the in-person survey, the screening completion rate was 76% and the completion rate of household member interviews was 87%.

Sampling Weights

Each sampled address received a base weight that reflected the probability of selection. The base weight was further weighted by the number of eligible members and the number of selected members at the sampled address. The sample member weights were further adjusted by age-gender population sizes of the community so that the member sample represented the community in terms of age-gender composition. Finally, extreme large member weights, if any, were trimmed and the sample member weights were scaled down so that they sum to the sample size.

Explanation of Tables

Sample size: The number of individuals who responded to the specific question(s). These are unweighted numbers. Unless specified in the Table, these numbers exclude individuals who reported “don’t know”, those who refused to answer the question, or had no response coded (missing or skipped). If sample size for specific item is less than 30 respondents, no further information (e.g., n and %) is presented in the Tables.

n: Number of individuals who were in the specific category. These are unweighted.

%: An estimate of the percent of residents who were in the specific category. This is weighted %.

95% confidence interval (95% CI): A range which contains the prevalence estimate 95% of the time, if repeated samplings are performed. LCI = Lower bound of the confidence interval; UCI = Upper bound of the confidence interval.

State data: Data from Massachusetts BRFSS are presented in the Tables for reference. These data were collected through monthly telephone interviews conducted among a sample of the state’s adult population.

Table 20. Percentage of women older than 40 years who reported receiving a mammogram in the past 2 years — by race

| | Sample Size | Mammogram | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | n | % | 95% CI | |
| | | | | LCI* | UCI* |
| Hispanic | 393 | 368 | 93.5 | 90.4 | 95.6 |
| Massachusetts (2008) | | | 84.9 | 83.8 | 85.9 |

*LCI: lower 95% confidence interval; UCI: upper 95% confidence interval.

Survey questions: "A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?" If the responder answered "yes", the follow-up question was asked: "How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?" The responder selected the answer from the following list: "Within the past year?" "Within the past 2 years?" "Within the past 3 years?" "Within the past 5 years?" and "5 or more years ago?"

Denominator excludes: Don't know/refused/missing responses.

Table 21. Percentage of women who reported getting pap smear in the past 3 years — by race

| | Sample Size | Pap Smear | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | n | % | 95% CI | |
| | | | | LCI* | UCI* |
| Hispanic | 441 | 404 | 91.4 | 87.9 | 94.0 |
| Massachusetts (2008) | | | 87.6 | 86.3 | 88.8 |

*LCI: lower 95% confidence interval; UCI: upper 95% confidence interval.

Survey questions: "A Pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap smear?" If the responder answered "yes", the follow-up question was asked: "How long has it been since you had your last Pap smear?" The responder selected the answer from the following list: "Within the past year?" "Within the past 2 years?" "Within the past 3 years?" "Within the past 5 years?" and "5 or more years ago?"

Denominator excludes: Had a hysterectomy, don't know/refused/missing responses.